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ALEX. C. FOLGER. HOST. M. FOLGER.

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THE HELIOGRAPH IN WAR

A System of Great Importance in Military Science.

How Messages Are Flashed Over Great Distances by the Aid of This Unique Invention — The Old Method of Communication.

The west is the true home of the heliograph, says the Washington Post. The department of Arizona, during the recent troubles over the late lamented Geronimo, made what might have been termed a heliographic survey of the seat of the Indian troubles, and located on the maps the available points of observations with the direction and compass bearing of the other visible stations. In this way the country was covered with a network of heliographists, and the observers at each station kept flashing into headquarters the latest movements of the hostiles.

The Indians, under this cross-fire of mysterious sun signals, decided that the devil was in league with the troopers, and their superstitious fears, added to the constant harrying from the widely-scattered parties of cavalry, brought them to terms, as never could have been done but for the use of the flash signals.

The distances covered by some of the heliograph stations were remarkable. Fifty or sixty miles were considered nothing unusual, and on one "reach" one hundred and twenty-five miles were covered without an intervening station.

The invention of the heliograph belongs to England, and it has been used extensively in her service in India and Egypt, two countries where the atmospheric conditions are very much as in our own arid west. The instrument was first brought to America in 1874, and, like a great many other inventions of John Bull, was greatly improved by his Yankee cousin, so that the instrument now in use in our signal corps is considered by experts the most nearly perfect in the world.

The speed of the heliograph is not so great as that of the regular telegraph instrument, although the Morse alphabet is used. Ten or twelve words a minute is considered good work, and is a vast improvement over the old method of signaling by flags, with which from three to four words a minute was the most that could be done.

An ally of the heliograph now in use by the signal corps is the flash lantern, where messages are sent at night over stretches of from ten to fifteen miles, though, under favorable conditions, with night glasses, the messages have been sent forty miles at a single reach. The old method in night signaling was to use two torches after the manner of flag signals. One of these, known as the foot torch, was placed on the ground in front of the observer, to give his location to the receiver at the other end of the line, and the "fly torch" on the end of the long pole was used in waving out the words.

This method was afterward superseded by the use of lanterns with dark shutters worked by a key, as in the telegraph sounder, but these arrangements were likely to get out of order in the field, and now the energies of the corps are bent to perfecting a brilliant lantern of light weight, which can be obscured by a regular heliograph screen. The lanterns now in use in the corps are fed with a mixture of kerosene and sperm oil, but experiments are now going on with a magnesium tape, fed before the reflector by clockwork. It gives a very brilliant light at an expense of about fifty cents an hour.

The heliograph is regarded by army officers as one of the most practical and useful inventions of modern military science, and in the case of a beleaguered city would furnish a means of communication with the outside world that would discount balloons, carrier pigeons and the magnetic telegraph, as the line could not be cut by the enemy and the messenger could not be captured or shot in transit. In the case of Washington, should that city ever chance to be blockaded, the heliograph would furnish a very certain means of communication for a radius of thirty miles around, and a signal observer stationed on top of the monument could flash messages almost if not quite to Baltimore, if the conditions were at all favorable.

A Mad Judge.

At one time a case of very trifling importance, which had well-nigh run the gantlet of legal adjudication, came up before the supreme court of Vermont. The counsel for the plaintiff was opening with the usual apologies for a frivolous suit, when the subject matter: "To wit, one turkey of great value," caught the ear of Judge Chase. "Mr. Clerk," he called out, in an irate tone, "strike that case from the docket. The supreme court of the state of Vermont does not sit here to determine the ownership of a turkey!"

A Wonderful Watch.

A mechanical marvel lately exhibited in St. Petersburg is a musical watch which was made by a Russian peasant in the reign of Catharine. It is about the size of a hen's egg, and contains a representation of the tomb of Christ, with the Roman sentinels. On pressing a spring the stone rolls away from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, the angels appear and the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung in the Greek church on Easter eve is actually performed.

The Real Burial Place of President Garfield's Assassin.

Not in a Medical Museum But Beneath the Floor of the Prison in Which the Murderer Was Confined.

Deputy Warden Russ of the district jail made a statement that the skeleton of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, is not on exhibition at the medical museum, as has been generally supposed.

It will be remembered that for a long time prior to the execution strenuous efforts were made to ascertain where Guiteau was to be buried. Persons acting in the interest of resurrectionists, both those who wanted the body for dissection and several enterprising proprietors who much desired to secure it for exhibition purposes, industriously questioned every one whom they thought possessed the slightest knowledge. Great precautions were taken to prevent the grave from being robbed. The following mode of procedure was agreed upon to prevent the body from being stolen. In order to obviate whatever legal difficulties might arise and to forestall any claim the sister or brother of the murderer might make, it was decided that he should make a will bequeathing his body to Dr. Hicks, and it will probably be remembered that the will when published created some curiosity by its wording, giving as it did the body to be disposed of as the beneficiary saw fit.

"After going over the whole matter," said Warden Russ, "and realizing that it would be impossible to properly protect the corpse, it was decided to bury it in the jail the night of the hanging. After the autopsy the body remained in a cheap coffin in the chapel of the jail. Upon my arrival at the jail early on Saturday morning following the execution, I secured a couple of trusties and taking them with me proceeded to the laundry-room. It is a little room just to the east of the engine-room, dimly lighted by a small barred grating, and it made almost an ideal tomb.

"Two amateur grave diggers went to work, and, quickly removing the flooring, dug a grave sufficiently deep by the time the body was brought down from the chapel.

"There was only a small party that stood about that open grave and listened to the solemn reading of the burial service. Gen. Crocker, who was the warden, was present, and I believe Charley Reed, the lawyer who assisted in Guiteau's defense, besides several guards and the two prisoners who dug the grave. It was a weird scene, and one I shall never forget. The burial in such a somber place was particularly nerve-trying, and I think we all felt relieved when Dr. Hicks concluded and the darkies began to cover up the coffin. This did not consume much time, and it was not long before the grave was filled up and the flooring restored to its normal position.

"There was no particular compact as to secrecy among us, but it seemed to be generally understood that we would maintain silence, especially as there was considerable excitement at the time. The story that the body had been secretly removed to the medical museum was permitted to go uncontradicted, just as I state, because we did not believe it concerned anyone.

"What became of the brains and other organs of the assassin which were removed at the autopsy held immediately after the execution I do not know, except the spleen, which is on exhibition at the museum. Whatever else was left of the man who murdered President Garfield lies beneath the floor of the laundry-room of the jail."

BETTER THAN A CLUB.

New York Policemen Have Adopted a Novel Plan for Arousing Drunks.

Ever since the New York police commissioners issued the edict against members of "the finest" carrying their locusts during the day the patrolmen in the downtown precincts have been trying to find something to take the place of the club when it was found necessary to recall sleeping "drunks" from the land of dreams to the stern realities of existence. Formerly, says the Evening World, a free application of the club to the soles of a sleeper's feet had the desired effect. Denied that method of arousing the dormant powers of locomotion in the sodden gentry it was often necessary to spend the greater part of an hour persuading an individual to hie himself away. But it was not long before the inventive genius of an Oak street station patrolman made the way all smooth and beautiful once more. Now a five-cent rubber ball has taken the place of the eighteen-inch stick. Apparently harmless as this little toy looks to the uninitiated, its efficacy as a "bum" accelerator far exceeds a whole bundle of night sticks. It isn't the rubber ball, but its contents that does the business. Every patrolman in the fourth ward now fills a rubber ball with household ammonia when he starts out in the morning. A gentle pressure of the thumb and finger projects a fine stream of fluid lightning from the small hole in the hollow sphere a distance of several feet. This tiny stream brought to bear upon a "sleeper's" mustache has never yet failed to bring about an immediate revivifying of the subject, no matter how inert the bundle of "bum" appeared to be a moment previous.

GREATEST OF LIGHTS.

The Mighty Searcher Now in Use at Chicago.

The Reflected Beam Cast by the Mammoth Lantern Equal to Millions Upon Millions of Candles.

To America belongs the honor of constructing the largest and most powerful electric search light in the world, now being set up at the world's fair. It stands about ten feet six inches high to the upper side of the ventilator on the top of the drum, and the total weight is about 6,000 pounds, but so perfectly is it mounted and balanced that a child can move it in any direction.

The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is 150 centimeters, or 60 inches in diameter. It is a concave parabolical mirror of the Mangin type, free from spherical aberration, reflecting a sensibly parallel beam of light. It was manufactured especially for this projector in Paris, France, and is a most perfect specimen of optical work, three and one-fourth inches thick at the edges and one-sixteenth of an inch thick at the center, and weighs about 700 pounds.

The metal ring in which it is mounted weighs about 750 pounds, and the total lens, ring and cover weigh about 1,600 pounds. This great mirror is mounted at one end of the big drum, the outer end of which is furnished with a door consisting of a metal rim in which are fixed a number of plate-glass strips five-sixteenths of an inch thick by six inches wide. Inside this drum and sliding upon ways arranged on the bottom is placed the electric lamp, the source of the light which is reflected by the mirror.

It is entirely automatic in its action, is six feet high and weighs about 400 pounds. The carbons used are also made especially for it. The upper or positive carbon is one and one-half inches in diameter and twenty-two and one-half inches long, with a five-eighths of an inch core of soft carbon running from end to end through its center. The lower or negative carbon is one and one-fourth inches in diameter, is fifteen inches long and also has a core of soft carbon running through its center. In addition its outer surface is heavily coated with copper. The positive carbon is set a little in front of the negative, and thus almost all the intense light of the incandescent crater is cast upon the reflector.

The maximum current at which this lamp operates is 200 amperes, and at this current the lamp has a luminous intensity of about 90,000 to 100,000 candles, the reflected beam a total luminous intensity of about 375,000,000 candles, an intensity which the eye cannot appreciate. In looking at the side of the beam the spectator only distinguishes a stream of light of comparatively low intensity, but in looking at the beam directly its brilliancy is fully seen and the effect is absolutely blinding. Ventilators at the top and sides allow a constant current of air to pass through the drums and dissipate the heat generated by the arc lamp, and they are so arranged that no light can escape through them.

All the connections for adjusting the positions of the carbons and the lamp are brought through the drum to the outside, and are arranged in close proximity to one another at one side, so that all may be manipulated by the operator without moving from his position. Through openings in the drum covered by densely colored glass the operation of the lamp may be watched and its adjustments verified.

It was observed that the space within the beam was violently agitated, and closer observation revealed the fact that millions of moths and minute insects were hovering in it, attracted by the brilliancy of the light. Next morning bushels of dead moths, beetles, other insects and some small birds were swept up from the roof on which the projector stood. They had been killed by the intensity of the light.

How far the powerful beam of light of this instrument can be seen is difficult to state. The search light set up on Mount Washington, in the White mountains, has a diameter of only thirty inches, and a reflected light from the mirror of about 100,000 candle power, yet the newspaper can be read in its beam ten miles away, and the light can be seen from points 100 miles away. How much farther then could this 375,000,000 candle power light be seen in a clear atmosphere, free from moisture, if the projector could be mounted upon an eminence sufficiently high to clear all obstacles.

A Mountain of Hornstone.

Mount Kineo, which rises precipitously seven hundred feet out of the Moosehead lake, in Maine, is wholly composed of hornstone, and is the largest mass of that mineral in the known world. There is no true flint in the United States, but hornstone so closely resembles it that it takes an expert to tell the difference. This rock supplied arrow heads to Indians hundreds and thousands of miles away. The discovery of these arrow heads in the Mississippi valley has led to the belief that a system of commercial exchange must have existed among the redmen in former centuries. According to an Indian tradition the mountain is the body of a monster moose that was slain by a giant.

CURIOUS AMERICAN HOUSES.

The Strange Pile-Buildings of Villages in Venezuela.

Among the sixty-five million people in the United States there are probably not five hundred outside of the locality who are aware that at the mouth of the Mississippi there is a little village built upon wooden piles standing far out in the water. This village, which is called Balize, is reached from the mainland by canoes or boats, and its inhabitants have to climb a kind of pole-ladder to get to the doorways of their homes. This is probably the only place in the United States in which "pile-dwellings" occur; but all along the Venezuelan coast and at the mouths of the Orinico and Amazon similar villages are frequently met with, many of them being inhabited by the Indian fishing tribes of the Amazon estuary.

These strange inhabitants were first discovered by Alonzo de Ojeda, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to this continent. In 1499 he undertook an independent voyage to explore the northern part of South America, and he took with him Amerigo Vespucci, who wrote a graphic account of the expedition. The following extract from a translation of Vespucci's work gives the origin of the name Venezuela and tells of the connection between the curious village discovered there and the name Venezuela: "Proceeding along the coast they arrived at a vast gulf resembling a tranquil lake, entering which they beheld on the eastern side a village the construction of which filled them with surprise. It consisted of twenty large houses shaped like bells, and built on piles driven into the bottom of the lake, which in this part was limpid and but of little depth. Each house was provided with a drawbridge and canoes. . . . From the resemblance to the Italian city Ojeda gave the bay the name of the Gulf of Venice (Venezia)." The country itself was afterwards called Venezuela, or Little Venice, the original Indian name being Coquibacoa.

In Lake Marcaibo, south of the bay of Venezuela, similar pile-buildings are still erected by the Goajoir Indians.

THE SLEEP OF FLOWERS.

Blossoms That Have Regular Hours for Opening and Closing.

Why should flowers sleep? asks Sir John Lubbock in "The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World We Live In." Why should some flowers do so and not others? Moreover, different flowers keep different hours. The daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name "day's-eye." The dandelion is said to open about seven and to close about five; Arenaria rubra to be open from nine to three; the white water lily from seven to four; the common mouse-ear hawkweed from eight to three; the scarlet pimpernel to awaken at seven and to close soon after two; Tragopogon pratensis to open at four in the morning and to close just before twelve, whence its English name, "John go to bed at noon." Farmers' boys in some parts are said to regulate their dinner-time by it. Other flowers, on the contrary, open in the evening.

Now it is obvious that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects would derive no advantage from being open by day; and, on the other hand, that those which are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open at night. Nay, it would be a distinct disadvantage, because it would render them liable to be robbed of their honey and pollen by insects which are not capable of fertilizing them. I have ventured to suggest, then, that the closing of the flowers may have reference to the habits of insects, and it may be observed also, in support of this, that wind-fertilized flowers do not sleep, and that many of those flowers which attract insects by smell open and emit their scent at particular hours; thus Hesperus matronalis and Lychnis vespertina smell in the evening, and Orchisbifolia is particularly sweet at night.

A DANGEROUS DOLL.

Consternation Created in Alsace by the Gay Dress of a Baby's Plaything.

The little province of Alsace has had a hard time in many respects since it was conquered by the Germans, says the Youth's Companion. Every possible precaution is taken to guard against any demonstration of the French national spirit, and though the children are allowed to learn the language of their ancestors they are not allowed to be taught it by French governesses. The following story shows the extent to which the government formerly carried its practice of watching the people: A few years ago a little girl was seen playing with a doll which was dressed in red, white and blue. The suspicions of the officials were aroused, for it certainly was dreadful to see the power of the German empire so badly threatened. The child was tracked to its home, and there the officer found that the doll was a present.

He went immediately to the lady who had given it to the child and obtained the address of the store where the dangerous plaything had been bought. It was a modest little place, but the officer found it at last, and then discovered that the doll had been made and dressed in Leipzig. This was a surprise, but the matter did not end here, for the manufacturer in Leipzig was officially requested not to send any more red, white and blue dolls to Alsace.

FAST YOUNG INDIA.

He Loves English Society Because of the Leaves and Fishes.

The Hindoo of Calcutta does not represent an ancient tradition, for he is but a thing of yesterday, called into being by the foreigner, and he represents an altogether novel phase of thought, which is gradually making itself felt, and is the chief characteristic of what has been dubbed Young India. Young India is the more or less Europeanized Hindoo, says Harper's Weekly. The supple mind of the Bengalese could not long remain impervious to the influence of daily contact with the European cast of thought, and all Hindoos are more or less affected by that contact. A European education, the study of the classics and of contemporaneous literature, of ancient and modern history and of the natural sciences, could not fail to have results on every stratum of society, and culture has filtered down from the university to every class, awaking aspirations and ambitions previously unknown.

A new society has sprung up, of what may be termed Anglicized Indians, which society, alas! is not always recruited from the elite of the native population; the higher castes, who cling to their traditions and retain their pride of race, are generally faithful to the culture of the past. The masses who make up Young India are not attached to European civilization by any sense of its superiority or by intellectual curiosity, but in search of remunerative appointments. To get one of the inferior situations under the government which are open to native baboos it is necessary to be able to speak and write English, and everyone anxious to secure thirty rupees a month in some office rushes to the universities and public schools.

Three hundred candidates for a place worth some three pounds ten a month! And what becomes of the two hundred and ninety-nine who fail and can no longer live the simple natural life of their forefathers? They must die of hunger or swell the ranks of politicians, and they choose the latter alternative. Proud of the superficial knowledge they have acquired and primed with European catchwords, the meaning of which have long since faded away, they form a huge unclassed mass uncommonly like the lower middle classes of Europe—as noisy, as unreasonable, as narrow-minded, and, in some rare instances, as disinterested as those with whom we are all familiar, with the difference that the formulas they are so proud of are borrowed from the traditions of an exotic civilization, and that for them there is a wider gulf than ever between the letter and the spirit. What they aim at is, in truth, neither national independence nor local autonomy under the English protectorate; it is simply access to the higher administrative functions and political domination over other castes, with the English army at their backs.

NEWSPAPERS APPRECIATED.

A New Hampshire Man Who Believes in the Periodical for the Library.

There is a man in New Hampshire named William C. Todd, who holds to the theory that he is benefiting his fellow creatures when he puts abundant supplies of newspapers within their reach. He lately provided for an expenditure of two thousand dollars a year for newspapers for the Boston public library, says Harper's Weekly, and it has since been discovered that he recently made a similar provision for the public library of Newburyport. He belives in the value of newspapers, and yet it seems that he is not a patent-medicine, man as one might suppose, but a retired schoolmaster, who has been a great traveler, and now pursues a life of studious retirement in a village. In extenuation of his action he declares that the press has become the great agency by which information is diffused and the people are educated, and that free reading-rooms are likely to be more in demand in the future than free libraries. It is interesting to notice that he seems not to have suffered from the newspaper publicity about which there is so much complaint, and that even his neighbors in Atkinson, where he lives, were found to possess scarcely any reliable information about his past career or the size of his fortune. They knew him to be frugal in his personal habits and generous in his benefactions, but that was all.

The Uses of a Saw.

"Every well-regulated family," said Mrs. Billtops, "ought to have a saw. We've had a hammer as long as I can remember, and why we haven't had a saw I don't know. They are so handy to have in the house; to saw off curtain poles with; to saw off the legs of chairs if you want to shorten them; to make things out of boxes, window seats and things like that; to saw old boxes into kindling wood, if one is economical, and for lots of other things. I must get Mr. Billtops to buy a saw to-morrow."

A Kindly Princess.

The princess of Wales is very kind to her poor neigbors at Sandringham. A writer in the Idler says that often she may be seen picking up the dusty little dots of children from the roads, placing them in her own carriage until it is completely packed, and then duly delivering each at its own home to boast of having enjoyed a ride with her.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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ASSASSINATED.

Carter Harrison, the well known Mayor of Chicago, was foully assassinated about 8 o'clock on Saturday night last, at which hour a man named Prendergast called at his house to see him. A servant girl admitted him and he followed her through the hall to the dining room door, and when Mr. Harrison came from the room into the hall to greet his visitor, the assassin drew a revolver and shot him three times. The Mayor retreated into the dining room and died in a few minutes. His murderer made his way out of the house unmolested and went to a police station and gave himself up, stating he had shot the Mayor because he had refused to appoint him Corporation Counsel, after promising to do so. Prendergast is called a "crank." It is time for the American people to arise and effectually squelch this "crank" assassination business. Prendergast was promptly indicted for murder, and now let him be quietly tried and hanged. If he gets off on the plea of being a "crank" and therefore irresponsible, any man wishing to kill another can act queerly and, when people begin to call him a "crank," set in and kill his man, and have his lawyer put in a plea of insanity, as will be done in the Prendrgast case.

A DESERT LAND DECISION.—The U. S. Land office at Washington has rendered the following decision in a desert land case where it was claimed that the raising of hay crops for two seasons was sufficient:

"The term cultivation in the desert land law is held to mean the tilling of the soil by agricultural processes in order to raise crops; not mere irrigation. It is impossible to determine in this case whether the hay raised was the product of native grasses or not. If it was, though produced by irrigation, there has not been such cultivation shown as is required.

This means that proof must be shown of the planting of the seed and the resultant crop on one-eighth of the land sought to be patented.

The World's Fair was officially closed on Monday evening by a salute and the hauling down of the flags. The death of Mayor Harrison put a stop to all the exercises that had been outlined for the closing of the greatest exposition the World has ever witnessed.

An item is going the rounds of the press that a block of marble weighing 175 tons has been taken out of the Inyo marble quarry for exhibition at the Midwinter Fair. How is it to be transported to the Fair? Better knock off about 170 tons and call it 5 tons, which is probably nearer the truth.

William Harlis, of Hawkins county, Tenn. recently celebrated his 107th birthday. During the past two years he has refused to stay in his house at night, but sleeps in a big hollow elm tree, exposing himself to all kinds of weather.

Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of ex-U. S. Attorney General Garland, committed suicide in Washington on the 27th ult. She was 34 years of age, and thought to be insane.

Mrs. General Grant and her son Ulysses and family, are probably now at Santa Barbara, where they are to spend the Winter. Mrs. Grant will stay in California two years—if not longer.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of New York sailed from San Francisco for Japan on the 26th in a fog, and went ashore on the rocks at Point Bonita soon after leaving port. She is a total loss.

The armored battle ship Oregon was successfully launched at San Francisco on the 26th ult. She is the largest and most powerful vessel of the new navy, and thousands of people witnessed the launch.

John Bradley, the cattleman, tells the Reno Gazette that San Francisco butchers will gladly pay nine cents a pound for Nevada beef before next March.

Last week 6,000 head of sheep were sold near Elko, Nev., for $1 a head. Perhaps the man who sold them voted for Cleveland.

It is expected the Supreme Court will grapple with the Capital removal question on the 15th.

FAR AND WIDE.

Not on this broad continent alone, but in malaria breeding tropical regions, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America, the Isthmus of Panama and elsewhere, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford to inhabitants and sojourners protection against malaria. The miner, the freshly arrived immigrant, the tiller of the virgin soil newly robbed of its forests by the ax of the pioneer, find in the superb antifebrile specific a preserver against the poisonous miasma which in vast districts rich in natural resources, is yet fertile in disease. It annihilates disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels fortifies those who use it against rheumatic ailments bred and fostered by outdoor exposure; infuses genial warmth into a frame chilled by a rigorous temperature, and robs of their power to harm morning and evening mists and vapors laden with hurtfulness, strengthens the weak and conquers incipient kidney trouble.

TRAVERTINE WITH AN "E."

The Inyo Index after copying the CHRONICLE-UNION's article on "Mono's Midwinter Fair Exhibit" of the Bridgeport travertine and onyx, says:

"Webster's Dictionary gives the orthography as "Trav-er-tin," with accent on the first syllable, and defines it as "A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution.—Lyell." The Index has a couple of specimens from the Inyo marble quarry which are probably travertine. In appearance they are between marble and onyx, formed in irregular layers, and with a brownish stain. They take and hold a high polish."

We do not know what sort of eyesight Bro. Craig, of the Index, is blessed with, but he did not see correctly when he looked at the Dictionary. We find Webster says:

"Traver-tine, n. [Fr. travertin. It travertino, tibertino, tiburtino, Lat. lapus Tiburtinus from Tibur, an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio, now Tivoli.] (Min.) A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semicrystalline, deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution."

The Index must admit that travertine is spelled as we have always spelled it, with an e, the French only spelling it "travertin." We hope Mr. Craig is too much of an American to discard the English spelling of travertine.

If the Inyo quarry can show travertine why did D. O. Mills import travertine from Italy for the vestibule pavement of his fine building in San Francisco? The Bridgeport travertine is most beautiful and the quantity seems to be inexhaustible.

REPEAL BILL PASSED.

Grover may consider himself the great I Am of this country, and he has shown that he is the great I Am of the Democratic Party, as but few of his party have dared to thwart his wishes on the repeal bill, which passed the Senate on Monday by a vote of 43 to 32. We will now see whether the Silver purchase clause of the Sherman bill has been the cause of the great financial trouble; or whether the uncertainty of the tariff has been the prime cause. The Senate amended the bill so it will go to the House again for concurrence. The slave driver in the White House will crack his whip and his party serfs will fall into line and "concur," and the Dictator's signature will quickly be attached to the bill, and the Cleveland Democratic Administration will have to bear the consequences of its enforcement, notwithstanding one of the Democratic Senators said just previous to the taking of the vote "the Republican party would be infinitely more responsible for unconditional repeal than the Democratic party." There can be no division of responsibility. The orders for "unconditional repeal" came from the head of the Democratic party now occupying the White House, and whose followers have a large majority of both Houses of Congress, which places the entire responsibility on Cleveland and his party. Democratic Senators, who have been posing as "Silver Democrats," notably Hill, of New York, literally knelt and kissed Cleveland's big toe when the final vote was taken and they voted for repeal.

The silver men in the House were caught napping on Wednesday by the gold bugs who took up the bill as it came from the Senate and passed it, by a vote of 191 to 94. Geary and Cannon voted for the bill. It was immediately sent to the President who signed it at once—so there is no more buying of silver.

The people of Truckee are praying for a hard Winter, so that the railroad company will have to hire an army of snow shovelers to clean the track, and thereby make brisk times for Truckee. This is not showing a Christian spirit. A hard, severe Winter entails more or less misery on the poor, and the country is just now full of poor people, and, consequently, there will be much suffering this Winter if the people of Truckee have brisk times through the employment of snow shovelers.

George M. Smith has succeeded D. E. Williams in the management of the Genoa (Nev.) Courier. Mr. Williams made the Courier a lively and very readable paper, and Mr. Smith will be a worthy successor. This is the third or fourth time, we believe, that Mr. Smith has edited the Courier.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

☞ TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

☞ Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS.
Tax Collector.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to give notice that the undersigned intends to apply for parole.

n4-2w INDIAN JACK.

The Western Horseman states that there is a demand for speedy roadsters. There can be no doubt that this is the trend of the public demand and there will be a revolution in the horse breeding business. Ordinary cold blooded stock is no longer in demand. Speed and style for saddle horses and roadsters, and weight accompanied by a capacity for fast walking gait in draft horses will be the want of future horse buyers, and it would be well for breeders to take these facts into consideration. The quicker the country is entirely rid of small, ill developed and scraggy horses the better. The better in every way in a humanitarian no less than a business sense. The horse that is valued at from $5 to $50 by his owner will not generally receive the care that is given to a $250 to $1000 horse, and careful horsemen know that best results can only be obtained either on the track or on the road or farm from horses that receive the best practicable care.

The general breeding of horses for beauty and speed will help the market and it will have a tendency to make the work of permanent good road building popular.

The recent sales of fine bred stock from the Palo Alto stud should have a good effect in distributing the stock throughout the State.

No man can afford to breed a scrub that will never be worth more than $75 when the cost of raising is as much as the cost of a horse that will bring at maturity from $500 to $1000, and the original cost little more.—Selma Enterprise.

MEDICAL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. Edward Prather

Complication of Diseases

"I was troubled with sick headaches and pains in my back and sides. I became partially deaf, and my nervous system was all run down. Finally, I was seized with heart disease and thought my days were numbered. I used

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am better in every way. I have gained in flesh and my former good appetite has returned." EDWARD PRATHER, Crafton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL MCCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gilt, Rosa Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 14th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-3m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PENSION CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney, P.O. Box 468. WASHINGTON, D.C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO

Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA, (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM HADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE MONO SUN-BORN TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY, Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 468. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN.
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building. 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men; stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. RUPPERT.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WAS RE-conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Topaz Wagon Road, 55 miles from Carson City and 35 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. And will be conducted first-class.
n24-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WAITE, Proprietor.
[jan6-tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is the first-class road connecting all the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 4, 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
OFFICE HOURS.
Week Days—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Melbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

W. P. Onkst, and wife and child came over from Bodie on Sunday and spent a few days, Mr. Onkst being on the Grand Jury.

Mrs. David Hays, Deputy School Superintendent, this week visited the Bodie Mono Lake and Lundy schools. She visited the Clinton school last week.

Judge N. D. Arnot and family have gone to Placerville for the Winter, the Judge having been called there to hold Court for Judge Bennett, who is not able to attend to business.

D. M. Barnett, J. F. Owens and James Todkill, of Antelope, have been here this week as Grand Jurors.

Otto Larson was up from the Antelope Toll House on Monday.

Dan. E. Jones, of Mono Lake, has been here all the week on the Grand Jury.

Archie Murphy was here yesterday, getting Winter supplies for working the Ward mine.

W. P. Brandon and daughter, Lulu, went to Bodie yesterday.

Dr. T. T. Koenig, who has recently located in Bodie, is in town.

Mrs. Dr. Keables, of Bodie, has returned from her Eastern trip.

HANCOCK POST CAMP FIRE.—The members of Hancock Post, G. A. R., of Bodie, had a Camp Fire at that place on Saturday evening last. It partook of a banquet more than a camp fire, although the usual pork and beans were there in abundance. The spread was made by Mrs. Perry, and was all that could be desired. Twenty-four Veterans sat at the table. Addresses were made by Comrades Parker of Bridgeport, and Keables, of Bodie. Songs and reminiscences occupied the evening. Every Comrade pronounced it a great success. The members from Bridgeport who were there were Comrades John Westwood, S. A. Hopkins, A. D. Waltz and W. O. Parker. The next Camp Fire will be held at Bridgeport.

Dressed up Style.—The Indians of this town are beginning to put on some style. A band of them recently went to Sonora for a stock of acorns for the Winter, and are now straggling homeward. A few days ago Nuna, one of our most intelligent and respected Piutes, arrived home with a good stock of Winter grub, bringing it in a two horse spring wagon. He came back in a double top buggy, which he bought in Sonora, having sold a horse to enable him to pay $60 for the buggy. His arrival created quite a sensation in Piute social circles, and we presume our people will see, on pleasant days, Mr. and Mrs Nuna taking an "airing."

THE GRIP.—Many of our citizens are suffering, more or less, from an attack of the grip, or heavy colds. Judge Virden was confined to his bed a couple of days this week, and many others have not been much better off. This is the season when people cannot be too careful of themselves. We noticed at the entertainment on Tuesday evening that a number of young folks, particularly young ladies, after a dance, would rush to the front door of the hall and stand in the doorway to cool off. If they are now suffering from severe colds we presume they are wondering, "where in goodness did I catch such a cold?"

GRAND JURY.—On Monday the Grand Jury was impaneled in the Superior Court. After appointing N. B. Hunewill to act as Foreman, and the jurors were sworn, Judge Virden delivered his charge and they then proceeded to business. The following were sworn in: N. B. Hunewill, James Sinnamon, A. J. Severe, G. B. Day, B. Peeler, C. M. Stewart, D. E. Jones, W. T. Elliott, James Todkill, J. F. Owens, Wood Larson, D. N. Bennett, Z. Smith, W. P. Onkst, Stewart Kirkwood, P. G. Hughes, F. Parmeter, B. M. Folger and Jesse McGath.

EXPRESS MATTER.—Charles F. Rickey has been appointed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Gardnerville, Esmeralda county, Nev., where that Company has just opened an office. The people of Bodie and Bridgeport, and intermediate precincts, can have their parcels sent to the care of Mr. Rickey, who will promptly forward them by the stages running to Bridgeport and Bodie, all charges to be remitted by return stage.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snowstorm of the season visited this section on Wednesday night, after blowing hard all day from the north. On Thursday morning the snow was just deep enough to whiten the Valley and give us the first appearance of Winter.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

On Thursday Deputy Sheriff [illegible] Deputy Sheriff Donahue, of Tuolumne county, arrived here on business connected with the late murder of Frank A. Williams on the Sonora road. From them it was learned that Williams was first shot in the back, the ball passing through the body. He was shot two times, apparently when down, through the neck, one of the balls having first passed through the rim of his hat and then down through his neck into the body. The wounds on his forehead which were supposed to be shot wounds were found to have been made by his murderer pounding him on the head with his pistol. The country round about was examined by them on this trip and his pack was found about 500 yards from where the body was. His horse, bridle, and blankets were not found. They discovered a trail and found where the murderer could see down the road [illegible] mile, and there are entitled to [illegible] shooting, and ran down the [illegible] intercept him, and hiding, shot him after he had passed. The Sheriffs intended to go to Pine Grove, Nev., to see if they can get any information that may help them in getting on the trail of the murderer, but the threatening weather may have made them change their plans, not wishing to be caught in a storm that might close the Sonora road.

A SUCCESS.—The musical entertainment given on Tuesday evening at Bryant's Hall, to raise a small amount to purchase lumber and erect a shelter for the fire apparatus, was one of the best musicales we have had. The Cantata of Grandpa's Birthday, Grandma being substituted for Grandpa, comprised the first part, and the second a repetition of the entertainment recently given by Prof. Heath. After the concert the ladies set the tables with the goodies they had prepared to catch the odd quarters of the men in aid of the cause. They were well patronised during the evening and were the only source of revenue for the building fund, as there was no charge for admission. The receipts were satisfactory. The affair ended in a social dance.

WENT NORTH.—Just before the snow commenced falling on Wednesday evening a small army of geese flew over our town, bound North, and from this incident our weather sharps are predicting a "open" Winter, notwithstanding Foster's prediction of a severe one. It is noticeable that birds have been more numerous than usual at this late day in the Fall, as though nature had told them that the Winter would not be a long one, and they need not be in hurry to fly to pastures new. We do not believe the wood piles about our town will be very large when next Spring sets in.

FOR PAROLE.—Indian Jake given notice under "New To-day" that he will apply for a parole. It will be remembered he was sent to San Quentin for 9 years for manslaughter, in shooting Louis Sammann. He has a little over a year to serve. The jury recommended him to the extreme mercy of the Court, thinking he would get a year or two, but Judge Hakes paid no attention to it and gave him nine years. Had it been known the sentence would have been so heavy he probably would have been acquitted, but the jury were inclined to punish him some.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Taxes must be paid in coin or by U. S. Postal Money Orders on the Bridgeport Post office, or by registered letter at the risk of the sender, as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s money orders will not be received. See Tax Collector's Notice under "New To-day."

NEW DOCTOR.—We call attention to the card of Dr. T. T. Koenig of Bodie, who has recently made Mono county his future home. He comes highly recommended as a physician and surgeon and will no doubt secure a good share of public patronage.

AT WORK.—Assessment work on the Dunderberg Con. mining claims, near this town, was commenced on Monday in the south drift, where there is a show for the Company to make a good strike.

REPORTED.—The Grand Jury reported at 9 o'clock this morning and were discharged. There is nothing sensational in the report, which is short. We will publish it next week.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant, this month, intends to leave for the other side of the mountains, to spend the Winter, and want to settle with debtors and creditors. See advertisement in another column.

A Chinaman was robbed of $200 in Bodie Thursday night.

A Chinaman met his death in Bishop on the 23rd ult., through an affray with a barkeeper named John Burt, who cut his head with a hatchet. Burt claims that while he was stooping behind the bar, he intending to treat the Chinaman, with whom he had played cards, the Chinaman seized a bottle of brandy and struck him on the head, staggering him. Burt started to get from behind the bar and was followed up by the Chinaman, who tried to hit him again. At the end of the bar Burt seized [illegible] and cut a deep gash in the Chinaman's head, from which he died soon after reaching Chinatown. The Register says the Coroner's jury said it was a case of self-defense, but the examination before Justice Dunlap showed that Burt was the aggressor.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BATHS OF MARBLE.

Some of the Wonders of the Palace of Teheran.

Teheran abounds in palaces, some of which are occupied or visited by the king, while others are entirely deserted except by the keepers. One of the most restful palaces of Teheran is called Chehil Sutun. It was built by Shah Abbas the Great, grandfather of the present King. He was a monarch of great ability as a poet and for his handsome person and magnificent beard, also for the number of his children. The wall of the upper half of the audience chamber of this palace are decorated with an immense panoramic painting by a Persian artist, representing the King on the golden throne, surrounded by his sons and the chief men of his realm. The figures are life size and the portraits excellent, while as a study of costumes this painting is invaluable. It is one of the most interesting historical paintings in existence. In this place a Prince Minister of Persia was strangled by order of Feth Ali Shah, who had become envious of his power.

Nothing more poetical or artistic can be imagined than Negaristan. After passing the grand steway we come to a pavilion, which is reflected in the still waters of a marble tank, and decorated on the exterior with stucco work of exquisite delicacy and beauty. It is [illegible] or is shaped like a cross, with [illegible] ding arched and supported [illegible] columns tinted green, scar[illegible] the stained glass windows are [illegible] with sumptuous curtains, embroidered by hand in gold thread and scarlet. Another walk up the avenue brings us to the central building, which surrounds a octagonal court, the greater part of which is occupied by a deep pool in the [illegible] marble.

Another walk leads us to the anteroom, where lived the royal wives. A curious feature of this anteroom is the [illegible], to which one descends by a [illegible] plane leading to a sunken [illegible], supported by arches and a central [illegible] in bathers. [illegible] the pool is a [illegible] paved marble. When a king wishes to pass his time in a warm bath, he orders his wives to slide down the inclined slope into his arms. Now I are gone the King and his wives and their children.

The reigning King lives in the center of Teheran, in a palace called the Ark or Citadel. It stands in the midst of a garden planted with superb shade trees. The palace is approached through massive gates, faced in elegant designs of colored bricks, a style of decoration which would be well adopted in the United States. A special commissioner is appointed, of which the key is kept by the king, is devoted to the crown jewels and treasury. This collection is unsurpassed in splendor and value by the famous treasures of Dresden or the Tower of London. It includes the numerous presents given to the Kings of Persia by foreign sovereigns. But more than all there is here the astonishing wealth of gems scattered by the conquerors who in former times laid a large part of Asia at the feet of Persia. Neither civil wars, invasions or the wastefulness of extravagant royalty have suffered to materially diminish the collection of the crown jewels of Persia. Many of them were brought from India by the famous Nadir Shah who, besides what he distributed to his army, brought back from Hindustan two hundred millions in rubies, diamonds and other inestimable treasures.

How the Swallows Go to Roost.

It is amusing to witness the chimney swallows going to roost in one of the great house chimneys of Nicolo. Many thousands occure every evening, during the summer months. At early twilight hundreds of them begin to come gathering to the courthouse until the air above the north side of the public square becomes thick and black with their gathering numbers. As they circle above the mouth of the chimney in an undecided manner, they begin dropping in one at a time. For a moment or two each one hovers above the chimney, its wings fluttering the while as it poises its falling body in mid air, when suddenly it stiffens its wings, shifts to a vertical position and lightly drops into the chimney's mouth, head foremost. As the twilight deepens, the number leaving their places in the swarm and dropping out of sight into their sooty chamber of the night rapidly increases. When darkness begins to shut out the view around the light background of the starry heavens discloses a solid column extending from the top of the chimney several feet in the air above. It is only a few moments now until the very last one of the swarm disappears. One of the strangest features of this interesting incident is that only one and the same chimney has been used for years, although there are three others, not a single swallow ever drops into one of them.

The Mysteries of English.

A Frenchman in conversation with a friend said, "I am going to leave my hotel. I paid my bill yesterday, and said to the landlord, 'Do I owe you anything else?' He said, 'You are square.' That's strange,' said I. 'I have lived long, but I never knew I was square before.' Then, as I was going away, he took me by the hand, saying, 'he will be round soon.' I said, 'Then he said I was square? How very polite he must be round!' He laughed, and said, 'Then I tell you you'll be round, I don't think it won't be long.' I did not know how many forms he wished me to assume. However, I was glad he did not call me a fool.'

LEGAL.

TAXES. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and [illegible] one-half be not paid before the [illegible] April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent, will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before

NOVEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

o21 A. F. BRYANT.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES,
With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.3x.6 feet, [illegible] marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N. 66½° E., 58 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; N., 21¾° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; S. 40¾° E., 124 links distant, entrance to tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 13¾° E., 4.085 chains or 269.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.5x.9 feet, marked S. N. W. Cor. No. I; Thence deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2, S., 58° 25 E., 81 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1 x.5 feet, marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star [illegible] Boundary of the Lookout Mine; thence Course 3. S., 88 E., 162 links distant [illegible] circumference, marked [illegible] links or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 [illegible] in mound of stone, whence bears [illegible] Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, [illegible] S., 31 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50¾° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 68° 52' W., 364 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72° 10', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S., 15° 52' W., 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, B. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, [illegible] the east end of the lode line Star [illegible] ce bears S., 39¾° W., 41.9 links distant [illegible] tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, [illegible] S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.66 chains or 637 [illegible] porphyry stone 1.6x1 4x.5 feet, marked S. S. E. Cor. No. III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 16¾° W., 122 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 106° 37', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 38' W., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S. S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 22' on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 13¾° E., 3.19 chains or 210.6 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No. II.; 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 16¼° E. Contains 19.88 acres.

AVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner: the Var. 16¼° E.—Course 1. N., 86¾° E., 90.- links to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2. N., 57° E., 12.25 chains to a point on [illegible] thence—Course 3. N., 57° 04' E., 26.66 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4. S., 70° 13' W., 123.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and [illegible] mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16¼° E.—Course 1 S. 89° 19' E., 7.32 chains to a stone 2x1.3x.40 feet, marked S. L. [illegible] S., and set in mound of earth [illegible] Course 2. N., 89° 19' W., 7.57 chains [illegible] stake marked Great Western N. [illegible]

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.3x.4, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and, also, the point of location; thence S., 39° 30' E., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7, marked S. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of the line of Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty day (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

R. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact. s8-10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

THE SUCCULENT OYSTER.

It Has Long Been a Popular Article of Food.

A Favorite Dish with the Romans of Old —An English King Who Preferred the Bivalve When It Was Stale.

We eat every year in this country about five and a half millions of oysters—raw, stewed, fried, roasted, pickled, scalloped and in a pate, says the Youth's Companion. But as a single oyster may contain at one time eight hundred thousand embryo oysters there need be no fear of a famine in this delicious food, provided proper provision is made for its culture. Oysters are wholesome because they are easily digestible and please the taste without exciting to surfeit. Prof. William Mathews, in his essay on "Oysters," quotes Brillat-Savarin, the master of French cooks, to show that it is not easy to tell where satiety begins in oyster eating:

"The despair of my life is that I can never get my fill of oysters," said a friend. "Come and dine with me and you shall have your fill," replied Savarin. The friend, one M. Laperte, came and for one hour devoted himself to eating oysters. When he had swallowed thirty-one dozen and was proceeding to eat the thirty-second the host rang for the soup, saying: "Not to-day, my friend, will destiny allow you to eat your fill." M. Laperte did ample justice to the dinner which followed.

But the Frenchman was excelled by the gluttonous Vitellius, who is reported to have eaten a thousand oysters at a sitting.

"He was a very valiant man who first ventured on eating of oysters," King James was wont to declare—a sentiment echoed by the poet Gay:

The man had sure a palate covered o'er
With brass or steel, that on the rocky shore
First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat,
And risked the living morsel down his throat.

The Romans were as fond of oysters as Americans are, and were divided in opinon about the lusciousness of the produce of different beds. Juvenal, in his "Fourth Satire," says that a gourmet of Rome, "fat-paunched Montanus," could tell at the first bite from what coast an oyster had been taken.

Whether oysters were bred at Circeii, or
At the Lucrine rock, or sent forth from the Rutupian bottom,
He knew well to discover at the first bite.

Oysters once played an important part in English history. One of the objections of George I. to the throne of England was that he could not find in all England oysters to his liking. He grumbled at their queer taste and want of flavor and threatened to return to Hanover. As the departure of the king might lead to the return of the Stuarts, his ministers devoted themselves to finding which sort of oysters the monarch liked. On discovering that he was fond of stale oysters no time was lost in procuring some with a good, strong rankness about them. The king smacked his lips and consented to remain on the throne.

UNEARTHED ANCIENT RELICS.

Bones and Weapons of Mound Builders Disinterred in Kentucky.

While digging a well near Sand Spring, Ky., recently a number of human bones were disinterred, together with a quantity of weapons, spearheads, arrows and axes of copper, obsidian and very good brass, the axes especially showing very fair workmanship. The bones all belonged to male skelotons, with the exception of one of the best preserved, which was that of a woman, about whose skull was bound a crown or sort of diadem of silver, set with an opal cut with skill, and of extraordinary size and luster. From the appearance of these remains, says the Philadelphia Times, it is probable that this was an ancient battle ground on which the slain were buried as they fell. Local archæologists, who have examined the skulls, declare that they are not those of Indians, but of a people of superior intelligence. Some of the skeletons are seven feet in height, one measuring eight feet four inches.

This latter's breast-bone is shattered by a copper knife which was still sticking in the severed bone. The presence of the woman's remains is not to be accounted for, except that she may have been the queen of the tribe and in person led her host to battle, sharing their lot and being interred with them. Among the relics is a lamp provided with a wick which has hardened almost to a stone, and on the body of which runs a curious inscription cut into the brass. The lettering resembles that of Egyptian monuments. There is also an engraving on it of an insect strangely like the scarabei of that country. Another reminder of ancient history is found in the fact that one of the skeletons has seized another by the heel and his teeth are still to be seen fixed in it, crunching the bone in his grasp. That these people were identical with the mound builders is more than probable, for it is known that that vanished race was particularly numerous about here.

In the Right Place.

A Chicago attorney, somewhat noted for his sharp practice, sent his client one day to watch the case. Word came to him that his case was next on the docket, and he hurried over to find the opposing counsel already beginning. In vain he looked for his client. He was nowhere to be seen. In vain he asked for delay; but the court told him that the carelessness of a client would not allow such a thing. At last he glanced into the jury box and saw his client there. The stupid man had thought he heard his name called and had marched in with the rest. The opposing counsel was so anxious to hurry the case along that he neglected to examine the jury. Seeing the thing was in his own hands, the Chicago attorney turned to the court. "I withdraw all objection," he said, "I have my client where I want him."

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

How a Sufferer from Asthma Thought He Had Secured Fresh Air.

An unfortunate asthmatic, compelled to make a hurried journey from home, arrived very late at night at a country inn; where he had never put up before, says a writer in Hygiene. Completely worn out, he partook of supper and was then shown into a huge, old-fashioned bedroom, the farther portion of which was only dimly illuminated by a miserable candle. He was not long in throwing off his clothes, extinguishing the candle and slipping into bed. The feeling of being in a strange place and the rapid mental review of many incidents of his day's journey, with the closeness of the heat, combined with the late supper, brought on a wakeful, nervous condition which induced an attack of asthma. Gasping for breath, he scarcely knew what to do; to get up and grope about such a large room in quest of a door or window by which he could admit more air seemed beyond his powers. All at once he remembered that somewhere at the far end of the room he had noticed, while undressing, a reflection as from glass. This he promptly concluded must have been the window, and, seizing a stick which he had placed on a chair by the bedside, he hurled it through the gloom. His conjectures were confirmed to his satisfaction, for the clattering on the floor of the pieces of broken glass showed him that he had not only guessed as to the position of the window, but had also succeeded in smashing one of the panes. In his imagination the air of the room became cooler and fresher, and the paroxysm of difficult breathing soon ceased, the result being that he fell into a refreshing slumber which lasted till morning. Upon his awaking he was surprised to find the daylight streaming into the room from a direction exactly opposite to that in which, overnight, he imagined the window to be situated. Turning to glance down the room, he discovered he had smashed a quantity of glass, surely enough, but it had formed no part of the window, as he supposed, but the front of a glazed bookcase.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

How a Yellow Jacket Prevented a Walk Into the Parlor.

The act of taking a fellow's part, or helping to defend him against an enemy, is not confined to a man. Nearly all of the lower animals have this particular instinct, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, but it is, I believe, an exceedingly rare occurrence to find a creature of one order "pitching in," as the boys would say, and exerting his efforts in behalf of a fellow creature of another order. It fell to my lot not long ago to witness an act of this kind. Outside a grocery store there stood a sugar barrel, emptied of its contents. There was one particular fly near the bottom of the outside of the barrel, and right beside him stood a good-sized yellow jacket. All of a sudden a great gray spider hurried out of his web and sped straight for the fly. In another moment the fly was in his grasp and a struggle began. The fly tried so hard to get away that he must have attracted the attention of the yellow jacket, for that worthy turned around and looked right at the contestants. Then as quick as a flash he flew into the fray himself, and the spider found that he had two enemies to deal with. The yellow jacket seemed very careful not to hurt the fly, but it was a "caution" the way he put it to the spider. At last the spider released his hold on the fly and directed all his efforts to subduing the yellow jacket. Then the battle began in earnest. Time and again the spider sunk his fangs into the yellow jacket, and time and again was he pierced through with his enemy's terrible sword, the fly all this time buzzing over the heads of the two combatants. Finally the spider, unable to withstand the thrusts any longer, gave up the ghost and died. The yellow jacket stung him once more and then waddled off with a torn wing and a wounded leg, the fly following him.

Board Bill at the London "Zoo."

The London Spectator, in commenting upon the annual cost of feeding the animals in the London Zoological gardens, says: "Those whose custom it is to buy paper packets of broken bread and buns, duly labeled: 'Food for the animals,' at the refreshment stalls, or who know from experience that there is hardly any creature there, from the hippopotamus to the smallest monkey, which disdains to eat a raisin, will be astonished at the quantity and variety of the solid nutriment which has to be provided yearly for 650 'beasts,' 1,391 birds and 366 reptiles; though those more conversant with the powers of consumption of 'stock' in an ordinary farmyard would probably hesitate to take a feeding contract at a lower figure. The year's cost for provisions consumed in the gardens is a little under £4,000—105 loads of clover, 153 loads of meadow hay, 130 quarters of oats and 340 quarters of bran may be put down roughly as the quantity of vegetable food required for the large antelopes, elephants, zebras and wild sheep."

A Hot Day.

A woman who lives in the suburbs of Brooklyn usually places a large tin pan on her front door step to receive the ice that the iceman delivers to her each morning. During a recent hot spell her little grandson, who is full of mischief, thought that he would play a joke on his grandmother. The next morning when the pan was put on the step, he filled it partly with water and then yelled "I-c-e!" It was nearly five minutes before the grandmother started to take the ice into the house. She was surprised to find that the ice had melted so quickly. Meantime the iceman had come and saw no pan for the ice. He did not leave the usual piece, and the grandmother was telling her neighbors of the unusual heat until the other day, when the young hopeful told his big brother about the joke he played.

JAPANESE DUTIES.

The One Law Governing Domestic Relations Under Confucianism.

In "The Ethics of Confucius, as seen in Japan," the author says that to keep up the house and not let the family name be extinguished is the supreme wish. This is the immortality of the east. The house lives on, the individuals are but fragments of the house. If there be no natural heir, adoption readily supplies the deficiency. The magnificent scale on which adoption is practiced shows a foreigner at once that the words "father," "son," can hardly have the same depth of meaning they have in the English language.

"Why did Washington let his house die out?" was once asked me by a Japanese gentleman, who couldn't conceive any reason for such neglect. He thought our great general might have adopted some one to keep his house and name from perishing.

"How long has he lived there?" I asked once concerning a certain person. As "he" is one of the pronouns that had to be translated into the mental contents of my pupil's brain, he took it to mean "house," and replied: "Oh, he has been there two hundred and fifty years."

"How long have you lived here?" I asked a merchant.

"Three hundred years," was the prompt reply, with a look of satisfaction at the thought of his house having passed through ten generations.

We can hardly use the word "parent" without thinking of the duties he has to his child. But here, the prevailing thought in this relation, as in all others, is that of duty from the inferior to the superior.

They had a high ideal, and the noble words are in their books that "the first duty of the parent is to instruct the child in the way," and "the most efficient teaching is by example." Yet the burden of the teaching was that children owed everything to their parents. And this obedience lasted for life.

ALUMINUM TICKETS.

They Are Used on Street Cars in Kalamazoo and Work Well.

The latest use for aluminum is for street car tickets, and it must be conceded that the metal is singularly adapted for the purpose, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A street railway has just made its first issue of these light and ornamental tickets, which are about the size of a silver quarter dollar. One is round, for ordinary fare, the other octagonal, for children. The adult's ticket is sold by the railroad company to the public at the rate of six for a quarter, and the child's ticket at the rate of ten for a quarter.

The company does not allow its employes, either conductors or motormen, to sell the tickets to the public, and disposes of them in ten dollar lots to the several storekeepers, who handle them exclusively. This method of distributing the tickets overcomes to a certain extent the difficulties which have always attended the sale of tickets by employes in connection with the receipt of cash fares. The aluminum ticket has also the great advantage of requiring no cancellation. As soon as the tickets are turned in by the public to the railroad company they are done up in packages and sold again.

It is said that the tickets are much in favor in Kalamazoo, where they have been introduced, and that they are handled by a great many storekeepers, and even by some of the banks as cash. The use of the tickets does not clash in any way with that of the ordinary quarter, from which it is easily distinguished, both by the difference in shade of the metal and by its lightness.

INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Pronounced by the Redmen to Be of Vast Antiquity.

Lieut. H. L. Scott, U. S. A., recently carried on a long sign conversation with several Sioux Indians before the folk-lore congress. He said of this language, as reported in the Chicago Tribune:

"Indians of all tribes unite in saying that the sign language is of vast antiquity; that it was handed down to them as were their spoken languages. Those who do the most traveling and meet the greatest number of people of a different tongue have the greatest necessity for its use. The Comanches are less versed in its use than any other tribe, because the Comanche is the court language of the southern plains and all need of any other means of communication was consequently but little felt. While many of the signs are immediately suggestive of the object they are intended to represent, others are greatly abbreviated and conventionalized beyond recognition. Most of them are made with graceful and flowing gestures, for the Indian, never being crowded for time, prefers grace of motion to rapidity of execution.

"There few postures or facial expressions in the sign language, most of the thought being expressed by the hands. It is a living language, for new signs are constantly brought into use to describe new objects and capable of entire supplanting the spoken language."

Insect Stings.

A Vienna scientist has made a series of interesting experiments with the virus of such insects as bees and wasps, and comes to the conclusion that the effectiveness of the irritating substance depends largely upon the mood of the insect. A drop of the fluid taken from the poison bag of a dead hornet, for instance, produces a slight itching, but nothing resembling the inflammation caused by a hornet sting with a much smaller quantity of the same virus. This theory is supported by the curious fact that under the influence of rage the saliva of all sorts of otherwise harmless animals can become virulent enough to produce alarming and even fatal symptoms. Death by blood poisoning has more than once resulted from the bite of a wounded squirrel, a chipmunk or a caged rat.

LEGAL.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. H. VERDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1895, viz: That he has has heretofore rendered and filed in this Court, and has caused to be published according to law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, excepting the several Estates of William Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to those Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 557 50
Jacob Weaver	668 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO, }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceeding the 2d day of January 1895. That during the term of his office he administered upon the above named Estates; that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1895.

CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Final Report of Ex-Public Administrator D. M. Walters.

Filed October 30th, 1895. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.
[n4-6w]

MEDICAL.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weakness, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

[redacted] stops premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition, [redacted] is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

[redacted] stops all losses.

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is a power.

[redacted] builds up the nerve tissues of the body, [redacted] makes man anew. Hudyan is [redacted] the great brain and nerve-producer. Take [redacted] will give you strength.

[redacted] cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation, Nervous debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

[redacted] strengthens, invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. [redacted] cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decosns. [redacted] stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stinted growth revitalised, resuscitated, restored by the use of [redacted]

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the drug habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used [redacted] you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If you are weak, debilitated, lack energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use [redacted]

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use [redacted] is a nerve builder.

It is a new life is [redacted]

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use [redacted]

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

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